which is untrue, as the Resultinans will show by their votes whenever opportunity offers.

It is stated authoritatively that the Southern and Western Democrats will res st, by every Constitutional expedient, any effort to change the Pariff. So far from the Republicans desiring to stave off action on this question, they will insist that the revenues shall be improved before the enormous expenditures demanded by the Administration are voted. They will also oppose new loans, including that Government shall pay as it goes.

Douglas's organ in this city. The States, whose editor, Mr. Pryor, was Douglas's confidential adviser in the recent difficulty with Mr. Fitch, declares this evening that there is no longer a Democratic party, and cites, in proof of its asser tion, the dissection between President Buchanan and Secretary Cass on the question of Squatter Sovreignty, between Buchanan and Floyd on the question of the Pacific Railroad, and between Buchanan and Cobb on the Tariff question. It says that on no single issue is there concord in the party, and asserts that the confusion of Babel was not equal to the present discords of the Democracy. The States being understood to express the views of Judge Douglas, the article attracts great atten-

The internal discords of the Democracy burst forth with great fury in a debate to-day which sprung up in the House on the slave-trade. It was the hottest debate of the session, being a real debate, and not the mere reading of essays, and raged almost entirely in the ranks of the Administration, the Republicans, with one or two exceptions, looking on and laughing.

A leading Democrat, Mr. Branch of North Carolins, tried to stop it, saying that, if it went on, it would lead to something worse than the slavetrade. He meant that it would smash up the

The testimony thus far taken before Mr. Sherman's Investigating Committee substantiates every allegation upon which the appointment of the Committee was predicated; and, still more, I understand it implicates already in gross corruption one Democrat, high in public station, whose name, when divulged, will cause much sensation. Commodore Kearney will be examined by the Committee to-morrow.

The party vote of the Senste, refusing the courtesies of the floor to the contesting Indiana Senators is unparalleled in Congressional history. All the self-styled States'-Rights Democrats joined in this deliberate insuit to a sovereign State. Messra. Lane and McCarthy have filed a legal brief with the Judiciary Committee, the points of which are

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednezday, Jan. 26, 1859.

The House Committee on Ways and Means had The House Committee on Ways and Means had a protracted and animated meeting this morning on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Phelps of Missouri haid before them a bill framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morrill of Vermont presented one, supported by the two other Opposition members, Mr. Howard of Michigan and Mr. Davis of Maryland, containing principally specific duties, compounded and admixed with ad valorem rates.

Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania introduced a bill, based on the tariff of 1846, with a short list of specific duties, and retaining the principal part of the free list of the

Not one of these projects seems to be acceptable to the majority of the Committee. Messrs. Letcher, Dowdeil, and Crawford being opposed to any change

Dowded, and Crawford being opposed to any change of the usuff at this time.

As less than a majority cannot make a formal report, the probability is that nothing on this subject will be reported from the Committee this session. The above named bills may, however, be brought into the House by courtesy, with the view of obtaining a decision on their separate merits. The Committee have decided they will report no Loan bild, except with a revision of the tariff attached, and have fixed that amount at twenty-five millions, to fund the Treasury Notes and pay the interest thereon—the loan to be payable at pleasure after two years and before six. All parties are in a quandary about the tariff, it seems to be understood that the Republicans and Pennsylvania Democrats generally will support specific duties, but the majority of the Democrats, rather than do the, will let the tariff stand as it is, even if they have to come to direct taxation to support the they have to come to direct taxation to support the

Such at least is the report of gentlemen who have given close attention to the subject. The result may be the passage of a \$25,000,000 to an bell, and nothing more, for the relief of the Government during the next

fiscal year.

The cost of the coast survey for the thirteen years

A 2.10 000, and for the half year ending with 1856, was \$3,710,000, and for the half year of 1857 it was \$258,000, making a total, added to the facilities furnished by the Navy, of \$4 247,000.

XXXVth CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1859. A joint resolution was introduced, asking for twenty days' extension of the Legislature of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of Mr. Fessenden as Senator from Maine for six years from March

Mr. SEWARD made a motion to admit Mesers. Lane and MacCarthy, claiming to be Senators from Indiana, to the privilege of admission on the floor

Indians, to the privilege of admission on the floor perding the decision upon their claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke earnestly in favor of the admission, and hoped this act of courtesy would be extended without aiscussion. A refusal would be disrespectful to the State of Indiana.

The queetion being put whether to take up the resolution, the Naye had it: whereupon Mr. IVERSIN suggested that it be taken up and voted to lie on the table, to prevent its coming up again daily until the end of the ression.

end of the ression.

An animated debate ensued.

Mr. MASON moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. SEWARD, in reference to Mr. Iverson's remark, said the Senator from Georgia knew him sufficiently well to know that he (Sewaro) was the last man to appeal, by factious opposition, from any well ma-tured decision of the Senate. The question was to grant to two gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Inclara the privilege to stand behind the backs of the two persons who occupy the chairs which they claim to be their own.

he their own. He had seen the Hungarian patriot, foreign ministers, and multitudes of others, given the poor privilege of standing room on the floor, while gentlemen claim-ing to be Senators, and whom the Judiciary Commitmay at any moment report to be the veritable Sen-

Would occupy.
Mr. BAYARD (Del.) spoke against the admission. Mr. BayARD (Del.) spoke against the admission. The discussion having respond the purallel case of Claiborn and Gholson, in the XXVth Congress, Messrs. BELL and DAVIS discussed that subject—the former in a tone of favor, and the latter in opposition to the admission of the Indiana claimants. Finally the resolution was laid on the table—Yeas 31. Messrs. Bright and Fitch not voting.

The Pacific Railroat bill was taken up.
Mr. Wilson amendment, of which the main features are a Board of five Civil Engineers to locate the line between the thirty-fourth and forty-second parallels, was lost. Yeas, 13; Nays, 23.

Mr. Daviss amendment, being the substitute proposed by the minority of the Committee, then recurred, and was lost. Yeas, 18; Nays, 23.

Mr. Pugh samendment, that the railroad stop at the eastern boundary of California, was also lost. Yeas, 26; Nays, 28.

A point of order then arose. Yesterday, in Execu tive session, some subject was made the special order

for to-day, at 2 p. m.

The galleries were accordingly cleared to discuss The galleries were accordingly cleared to discuss whether they would reacted the said order, or continue the discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On the reopening of the coors, the discussion on the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed.

Mr. BELL spake on the bill
Various amendmen's, is cluding the one introduced by Mr. Rice for the Northern route, were voted on acclust.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to lay the bill on the table Mich was also lost by Yeas 21, Navs 26.

All the amendments being now disposed o', to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, is appointed for a vote on the final passage of the bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CRAIG (Wis.) from the Committee on the Post-

Office, reported a trill providing for the traceportation of the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.) from the seem Committee, reported a substitute therefor.

Mr. CLARK (N. Y.), from the Committee on Ju-

Mr. CLARK (N. Y.), from the Committee on Julie act establishing the Court of Claims, so as to permit creditors to see the Government. On motion of Mr. GROW, the report was referred to the Committee of the Whole or the State of the Union.

Mr. CHAPMAN (Pa.) from the Committee on Julies, control of the Union.

clary, reported a bill punishing the forging and counter-tifing of military bounty land warratts, certificates of location or purchase, Acc, or knowingly uttering or circulating the same, by imprisonment not less than three nor more than ten years in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Chapman called attention to the importance of the bill, saying that it had received the unanimous approbation of the Committee on the Judiciary. There is not a stainte at this time to punish such an offense,

ogh there is for forging Treasury notes. The bill was parsed.

Mr. WHITELEY (Del.), from the Committee Agriculture, reported joint resolutions declaring that it is the duty of the Government to use all its constitu-

it is the duty of the Government to use all its constitu-tional diptensitic and commercial powers to procure from foreign Governmen's a modification of their sys-tem of revenue in respect to American tobacco, with a view to the removal of the present restrictions; and that instructions ought to be given by the Executive to our consular and commercial agents, that such a desirable result may be produced.

Mr. GARNET (Va.) objected to that portion of the

coutions, which, in his opinion, looked to retalistory Mr. WHITELEY replied that there was no such in-

Mr. MORRIS (Pa) wished American iron and other products included in the proposed protection. The resolution proposed special protection to tobacco only. Mr. STEPHENS (Ga) did not see snything like pr ction in the resolutions, which merely contemplated be removal of restrictions.

the removal of restrictions.

The resolutions were parsed.

Mr. KELSEY (N. Y.) introduced the Homestead bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) said a similar bill had twice passed the House, and had as often been defeated in the Senate. As the subject had been debated for the last eight years, he now merely wished to remind one knew that the covernment should be brought. gen lemen that the government should be brought back to the sound principle of legislation laid down by Gen. Jackson, that the public lands should case to be a source of revenue, and be set apart for the homes be a source of revenue, and he see apart for the about of actual rettiers. He trusted Congress would sanc-tion this principle, and put an end to speculation and land monopoly. The latter has been tried in the old world, and its fruits are written in the tears of the people. The dictates of humanity and wisdom require world, and people. The dictares of humanity and wisdom require the public lands to be disposed of in such a way as will best promote the general welfare, and clevate and ennoble the human race. He gave notice that he would to morrow ask a vote, and in this there seemed

be a general concurrence.

The House resolved into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Consular and Diplo

which was to the effect that no money small be ex-pended in support and for the education of the recap-

tured Africaes.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Ga.) effered an amendment, reducing the proposed \$75,000 to enable the President to carry out the law of 1816, to \$45,000. He contended that the President had no authority to contract with the American Colonization Society for the education and support of the Africans of the Echo.

Mr. STEWART (Mf.) said, if it was recessary, in carrying out the act of 1819, to stipulate for their education and support, no objection could be made to the contract entered into by the President. The North wake way on the President for refuging the Equitive.

contract entered into by the President. The North make war on the President for enforcing the Fugitive Save law; and, if the President enforces the law for the suppression of the slave-trace, the South make wer on him. He was opposed to this ultraism.

Mr. MOORE (Als.) admitted there are precedents for the President's action, but there was a question above that. It was whether this Government should connect theelf with the scheme of the Colonization Society, and belster up that rotten concern in Liberia, which has proved a failure and an abortion.

Mr. MILLSON (Va.) expressed his surprise at the

Mr. MILLSON (Va.) expressed his surprise at the sensitiveness exhibited by gentlemen who believe that to concern the clave-trace is to reproach Slavery.

to concern the slave-trace is to reproach Stavery. He cid not know what else the President could have done relative to the recaptured Africans.

Mr. CANE (Ind.) said he could not see how they could, consistently, vote money to educate these Africans in Liberia, when the education of negroes to the Slave States is made a criminal offense. Talk about the horrors of the middle passage, he had read an advertisement of a runaway right under our immediate view who, it was stated, could be identified by his extred hards and back. Hance, for the sake of consistency, they should strike out the provision of the hill now under consideration.

Mr. KEITT (S. C.), in reply to Mr. Millson, said that Southern gentlemen had merely provested against this Government, full mounted on an Anti Savery sentiment, right comet and merely provested against the Government, full mounted on an Anti Savery sentiment had no right to make a contract for the support and maintenance of the negroes of the Echo.

port and maintenance of the negroes of the Echo. The charity of this Government has been prostituted to upheleing the Colonization Society, which sprung up from a spurious sentimentality in a single night, and which receives its support from old maids and dilapidated politicians, was colonize negroes from a nsuclin humanity. This is what the President has

Mr. BONHAM (S. C.) proposed and advocated an anisadment confining the appropriation to the act of 1819, and striking out the words, "and any subse-

quent acts now in force."
Mr. SEWARD (Ga.) looked on the laws for the prevention and suppression of the slave-trade a violation of the Constitution. He wanted Geo and the other Southern States to settle the matter Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.) indersed Mr. Seward's

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.) indorsed Mr. Seward's remarks, but regarded this discussion as out of place.
Mr. BURNEIT (Ky.) had listened with surprise and regret to the discussion on the subject of reopening the slave-trade. He regarded it unfortunate for his section of the country, in the name of whice he entered his protest against these proceedings as calculated to place it in a false position. When the time comes to solve the problem, then will be the time for Southern gentlemen to move in this matter. He Southern gentlemen to move in this marter. He thought the law of 1819 conferred on the President the power to do what he had done in reference to the

gross of the Ecbo. Mr. SINGLETON (Miss.) complained of a forced Mr. SINGLETON (hiss.) companied of a forced construction being given to the law. Suppose there should be a Black Republican President, his partisans would carry out the precedent now sought to be set, and take morey out of the Treasury to an unlimited amount for similar purposes. Will the Democratic party put a construction on the law which will operate against us in the future! The safety of the South, it against us in the future? The sales, being in the minority, depends on a strict construction

the Constitution.
Mr. HUGBES (Ind.) had listened with interest, but

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) had listened with interest, but not without surprise and regret, to this discussion.

Mr. GARTRELL (Ga) vainly appealed to gentlemen to take a vote and dispose of this bill.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.) said the debate was more exciting than instructive. He fully agreed with the gentlemen on his side of the House, that if the question proposed was to be candidly and manually met, it should be made on the issue whether the slave-trade should be pronbited or permitted, and not in a debate, collaterally, on the phraseology of an appropriation bill. The question now is whether, under existing laws, certain acts have been performed honestly and in good faith by the President, and whether the representatives of the people will declare the appropriation should be made to defray the expenses incurred by the Administration. No person is perses incurred by the Administration. No person is perses incurred by the Administration. No person is nere to pronounce on any other point than this. As to the slave-trade coming from the North he would be ready, at the proper time, fairly and manfully to take his position when the issue is raised.

Mr. GROESBECK (O.) said he did not require the pestporement of the issue. He was ready to meet it now. It was more been that an act would be passed to the worse fairly large and the present of the large trade of the worse fairly large trade of the passed to the worse fairly large trade of the large trade of the worse fairly large trade of the large trade of the worse fairly large trade of the large trade of the worse fairly large trade of the large trade of the

now. It was more thely that an act would be passed for the more faithful execution of the present laws, than that those on the statute book will be reposled. He expressed regret at the occurrence of this debate, and that a humane act on the part of the President had met with such stern objection. He approved everything the President had done in the premises. This country would have considered it cruel if these Africais had been turned admit and unprovided for on the shores of Africa. He as a Democrat, thanked the President he thanked him for his humanity in the name of the nation.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) concurred in every word Mr. Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) concurred in every word Mr. Groesbeck had uttered. He had always said the Democratic party was not a sectional party, and that the Constitution is its platform in letter and spirit. He had always and now said, if that Constitution imposed manacles on negroes he was for it still, because it was the Constitution of his country. The Constitution does recognize by implication the duty of the suppression of the slave-trade; and if the time should ever come when any considerable portion of the Democratic party shall by indirection propose to fasten and encourage that trade, the Democratic party cannot boest that it is a national party, as it now is. He was trady to meet the issue. eady to meet the issue.

Mr. SINGLETON (Miss.) remarked that he had

expressed to opinion as to the slave-trade.

Mr. BURNETT (Ky.) said that it was not the duty
of states Rights Democrats, and those who claim to
be strict constructionists, to discuss on the pending
bill questions connected with the African Slave-Trade. bill questions connected with the African Stave-France.

He yielded to no man in his adherence to the rights of the States, and would be roady to repel aggression.

By Mr. LANGENHELP—To allow temaies to vote the States, from any quarter.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.) was satisfied that the President, in returning the Africans of the bark Echo, has violated law. There was no authority for the contract he had made. Believing, however, that the President acted from patriotic motives, he was not prepared to condemn him. Under proper circumstances, he should be prepared to take a position as to the reopering of the Siave-trade and in its favor. The safety of the North and South demanded efficient and fulfilly execution of the laws.

failtful execution of the laws.

Mr. NICHOLS (Obto) said the debate on the other side afforced him much gratification, but sometimes there was too much of a good thing. If they would consent to take the vote on striking out the whole section under consideration, he believed it would be the best thing they could do.

[Loud and earnest cries for "The question."]

Mr. CLAY (Ky.) said that yesterday he had occasion to remark that he was opposed to all laws on the statute book in reference to the slave-trade. He explained that no man was more opposed to reopening than he was, and in this he believed he was sustained than he was, and in this he believed he was austained by his constituents. But the present laws punishing the slave-trace as piracy were so severe that they could not be enforced, and other penalties might be provided. He did not believe a white man could be hanged for it either in the South or in Boston. He was opposed to the eighth section of the treaty of Washington, as it was an entageline alliance with Washington, as it was an entangling alliance with Great Britain and caused entreges on the Austrian flag. He hoped that notice would be given to Great Britain to put an end to the treaty, so that we may

Mr. BURNETF-Are you not in favor of enforcing

the laws which exist?
Mr. CLAY-I am.
Mr. MILES (S. C.) said be was that hideous thing. a rectional man. He stool here a Southern man representing in part a covereign State. They of the South cannot but be sectional, because they must be united to maintain themselves. He did not class him united to maintain themselves. He and not class an self in the Democratic ranks. He would units with the Democrats where he could do so conscientiously and consistently, having reterence to his State and section. When they called upon him to depart half of a hair's having retered to his State and section. breadth from his principles, he would turn his back on and leave them forever. He was not only prepared to advocate the reoperity of the slave-rade, but the sweeping away of all laws which stamped his con-stituents as pirates, and placed a stigma on Southern institutions.

Mr. GOOCH (Mass.) did not regard this discussion a waste of time, as it foreshadowed the course hereafter to be pursued in this House. It was right the people should knew in advance the questiors their representatives will be called on to debate. Had the people been thus forewarded, before they elected certain man to office, there would have been a different result. The apprehension was expressed by a gentleman (Mr. Singleton) as to what a Republican President would do in the event of such an election. He Mr. Gooch) would say that, in his opinion, should the Republic are succeed to power, they would give to the law the same construction which the Democratic Presidents have given it, the same construction in which the Democratic party have acquiesced for tweety years; they would not go a step further than precedent would justify, supported by the opinions of leading Democratic statesmen. The construction given by the President to the law of 1810 is the correct one. Mr. GOOCH (Mass.) did not regard this discussi

Mr. BRANCH (N. C.) expressed the desire that the Committee rise. This debate was productive of more ills than the nere consumption of time.

The clause under consideration, an appropriation to enable the President to carry into effect the contract with the Colonization Society, etc., was stricken out, but this does not finally dispose of the subject, which will be voted on in the House.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Non-Arrival of the Arago. SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 26-11 p. to.

The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampon 19th inst., is now due, but has not yet made her appearance. The weather is clear, with a light south-

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

Halifax, Wednesday, Jan. 26-11 p. m. The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 15th inst., in considered fully due at this port, but there are as yet no signs of her. The weather is fire and clear; wind north-west.

Fire on Staten Island.

Sanny Hook, Wednesday, Jan. 26-10 p. m. There is a fire on Staten Island in the direction of Quaractice. The flawer can be seen rising above the hills, but we cannot tell from here what is burning.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

Bostos, Wednesday, Jen. 26, 1859.
The R. M. steamship Niagara sailed from here at noon to day with eighteen passengers for Halifax and sixty for Liverpool. She takes out nearly \$78,000 in streets.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BALTIMONE, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1852. Peter Corrie, one of the marderers of Officer Rigdon was convicted this morning of murder in the first de-

No Telegraph from Cape Ann to Yarmouth.

Bostes, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859. The petition of T. S. Tobey, F. O. J. Smith, and other interested parties to the Massachusetts Legisinture, for an act of incorporation for the ostensible purpose of laying a telegraph cable from Cape Ann, Mass., to Yarmouth, N. S., was unanimously rejected to-day by the Committee to whom it had been re-

Fire in Stafford N. Y.

The his station of the containing four horses, two cows, and a large quantity of grain, were entirely consumed by fire last night. There was a very small insurance. The loss is not yet known.

United States Supreme Court.

W GRINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.
No. 55. Charles Belcher & Co. vs. George A. Lawrason, Collector of New Orleans.—Argument continued for the plaint ff.

No. 56. The United States vs. The City Bank of Columbus. Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1830. The Committee reported against the bill to limit the tenure of commissions in the militia, on the ground that it conflicts with the Constitution.

To incorporate the New-York German Savings

To facilitate the formation of Agricultural Societies.

Te facilitate the formation of Agricultural Societies.

Regulating the theaters in New-York, by prohibiting the admission of hops, when unaccompanied.

Mr. DIVEN was appointed on the Committee on the Repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law.

The Anditor of the Canal Department reported, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, that the books of the Department do not show that any money has been paid to the Lieutenant-Governors for travel in attending the Canal Board between 1846 and 1859.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill to punish the frauds practiced by forwarding men.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to authorize the incorporation of private associations for the foundation of

or protection of private associations for the foundation of Juvenile Reformatory Assums.

Mr. SLOAN introduced a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Musical Academy, with a capital of \$150,000, to commerce operation after the subscription has reached \$100,000.

ASSEMBLY

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from all the trincipal property bolders on Canal street, New-York, merpal property be TOMLINSON presented a numerously signed

petition for a new Ward from parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards of New-York.

Reports were presented against abolishing the office of School Commissioners. Also, against a law making a false and extra-judicial cath willful perjury. Also, against the bill to prevent lumbering the Court Calender with causes. Also, against the bill to enforce liabilities as com-

men carriers against express companies.

The bill to smend the set to prevent francis on the canal revenues, by the ferfeiting the boat so deing, Was passed.

The bill authorizing Notaries Public to act as Com-

power to attorneys being stricken out. BULLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONKLING-To repeal the act for the ap-

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan 96. Mr. Spencen introduced a bill in the Assembly, to-day, to relieve corporations from giving security en appeal, and also to relieve them from payment of costs which provides that all appeals by municipal corporations from the judgment or decree of any court of this State shall be valid to stay proceedings on such judgment or decree, without security being given, unless the court, in which such adgment is rendered, should otherwise direct, and in such cases an undertaking executed in their official capacity by either the Mayor, Controller, or Counsel to the Corporation, in the name and on behalf of said Corporation shall be valid for purposes of such appeal, and shall bind said corpora-tion to the performance of the conditions of said

undertaking.
No costs, free, disbursements, or allowance shall be recovered or inserted in any judgment against numerical corporations unless the claim upon which such judgment is founded shall have been presented for payment to the chief Fiscal Officer of said Corporation before the commencement of an action thereon, and such payment on examination shall have been refused; nor in cases where the disabil-ity on the part of such fiscal officer to liquidate such claim arises from delay in Legislative action on the part of the State or local authorities. This bill is designed especially to relieve the City

of New-York from some of the serious financial difficulties under which it at present labors from an abuse now rapidly on the increase. No less than 80 suits have been commenced against the Corporation of New York since the 1st of Janusry (all cases of valid and undoubted claims), in not one of which had request of payment been made on the Controller previous to the commencing of suit. Of these 50 suits, three are for the salary of an efficer who had sold out his claim in three pertions to as many men, each of whom en-tered suit, triplicating costs on a claim which had never been demanded, and the payment of which of course cannot, under the present law, be successfully contested. Another clause of the bill successfully contested. Another clause of the bill is intended to relieve the city in such a crisis as now exists. The tax levy not being passed, the Controller is precluded from paying anything, although there is abundance of funds in the Treasury. Without doing injustice to anybody, the Legislature can, by the passage of this bill, relieve the city from the infliction of unnecessary was a West should it not

ests. Why should it not.

The same gentleman also gave notice of a bill for the amendment of sec. 59, art. 5, chap. 1 of the 4th Part of Rev. Statutes, so as to punish as common thieves, those officers, clerks, agents or other servants of municipal corporations, who now, by various modes, embezzle and convert to their own use the funds and property of the City of New-York in particular, with impunity. Railroad schemes for the City of New-York are

still very much in vogue here, and if half the bills attroduced were enacted into laws, they would provide for a complete network of railways throughout the city, many of them running through streets places" which would horrity upper-tendom, and give it the nightmare for the remainder of its

Mr. Spencer to-day gave notice of a bill which incorporates Robert Barclay, Francis A. Palmer, John S. Senex, Samuel W. Andrews, Josiah W. Baker, Andrew B. Hodges, Thomas M. Mayhew and Benjamin T. Sealey, and their associates and successors, with authority to construct a railroad with double track, commencing on Twenty-third street, at or near the Hadson River, thence running to Broadway, thence along Broadway to Union place, thence to University place, along University place to Sixth street or Waverley place, thence to Greene street, thence to Canal, thence to Centre street, along Centre to Nassau, along Nassau to John, along John to South, along South to Fulton, along Fulton to Church, through Church to Canal, thence to Mercer, thence to Eighth street, thence to connect with the track in University place, and up any avenue west of the Ninth avenue to the north side of Forty-second street, whenever the

orporators shall elect to do so.

Mr. WOODRUFF also gave notice of a bill for a railroad in Madison avenue and other streets, the details of which have not yet been made public.

The bill for the removal of Quarantine has come to a stand-still in the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The general subject, how-ever, is being considerably discussed, both in and out of the Committee, preparatory to the presenta-tion of a report. It is surmised here that one cause of delay is to give the newly-appointed Com-missioners, who were confined in secret session today, an opportunity to inspect, and, perhaps, supervise the bill under which they are expected to set.

It seems to be almost universally conceded that, for the protection of the public health, it is desirable to have all vessels infected with yellow fever come to anchor and remain for discharging and a sacharage below the Narrows: and the Staten Island interest contend that no cases of yellow fever should be sent hereafter to the Marine Hospital.

Those representing the Chamber of Commerce Those representing the Chamber of Commerce object to the anchorage in the Lower Bay, on the assumption that vessels cannot be lightered and cleansed there, on account of what is termed the "ground swell." The idea of admitting no more yellow fever patients at the Marine Hospital is objected to by those who are averse to placing sick persons on floating hospitals, and who think, not without good teasure I appropriated, that there is really ont good reason, I apprehend, that there is really no danger from yellow-fever patients in the hos-

All differences as to the provisions of the bill for the removal will no doubt be readily compromised ere the bill is finally reported to the House from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, for all parties are mutually interested in having the effort at removal as harmonious as possible.

effort at removal as harmonious as possible.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

SEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Mr. JOHNSON'S bill to provide for filling vacancies in the Superior Court provides for appointment by the Governor, in case of vacancies, for the residue of an unexpired term, provided such term will expire by or before the commencement of the political year next after the aspening of such vacancy; and if the said term will not so soon expire, then to execute the daties of such office until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first general election after the vacancy occurs.

GARDEN SEEDS.

after the vacabley occurs.

GARDES SEEDS.

Mr. FISH introduces a bill requiring that all persons growing Garden Seels of any plant or vegetable, usually grown in this State, shall have written or painted on the package in which they are contained the names of the growers, date of the growth, description of the variation of the growth of the growth. the names of the growers, once of the grower, descrip-tion of the variety and weight of the needs. It makes all false descriptions subject to a fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 20 days.

Mr. MASTERSON S bill provides that at each annual charter election in New-York two Constables in each Aldermanic District which do not elect an Alderman, the Constables are to be voted for on a ticket known as the charter ticket. The present Constables are to held office until the expiration of their term. Mr. LONGENHELT'S bill to allow females to vote

and held office, contains two brief sections: First,
"No person shall be deprived of the right to vote of
"hold office on account of health," and second,
"This act shall take effect immediately."

LICENSIS GIGHTERS.

Gen. DURYFAS bill to heense highters provides but they shall be licensed the same as traus, omnithe Harber Police.

Mr. SPENCER'S bill creates an office of Impector of Gas Meters, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate for the City of New York. The Inspector to hold office five years, at a salary of \$1,500 a year. The bill obliges Companies to use the meters stamped by the Inspector. Mr. DURYEA'S act makes the Sheriff's office a salaried one in the place of fees, and fixes the salary at \$2,400.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

Chamber, Dr. NATI presided, and made the following

Considerable disoussion took place as to the practi-

cability of the object contemplated, and some strong dissent from some of the positions presumed to be held. Dr. Ellphalet Nott, Bradford R. Wood, Messry, Powell, Weite and others, together with Elihu Burritt-the latter of whem went into detail in advocacy of the plan, alluding to the propriety of the first National State Convention being held in the capital of the Empire State, insenuch as it was a New-York statesman who was the first man to propose compensation-Rufor King having done so near the close of his Senatorial esteer. While admitting that the idea of compea-sated emancipation was not without difficulties in its ealization, he would ask, what enterprise was ever yet conceived that was devoid of them? Jno. C. Underwood of Virginia thought his plan of Emigrant Aid Societies far more effectual, and others in the audience continued the discussion till a late hour. An adjournment was then made to Wednesday morning, when a series of resolutions, prepared by a Committee appointed for the purpose, were adopted, and the Conventicn adjourned sine die.

FROM BASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL BUNCOMBE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1859. Some of the members of the Senate were greatly exercised to-day, because an account of the affray

on Friday got wind through the press. These gentlemen may easily avoid what they term misrepresentations if they would make their

But there is no valid ground of complaint because the details of a row in secret session got out.

Secret sessions are held for reasons of state, Secrecy is enjoined in relation to certain Senatorial duties connected with public affairs. And properly enough. There would be a great impropriety in publicly canvassing the private character of ap-pointees to office. There would be impropriety in openly canvassing delicate relations with foreign countries on which a treaty might hinge. To these and all similar public concerns the rule of secrecy pertains, and Senators may properly insist upon its

observance. But, upon subjects wholly foreign to public affaire, the obligation of secrecy cannot fairly attach. And for Senators to make such a point of it as was made this morning, is to exhibit a solicitude for the virtue of Senators wholly unwarranted by the oc-

If a Senator, on entering a secret session of the ody to which he belongs, draws a pistol and shoots brother Senator dead on the floor, I take it the remaining members would not quietly remove corpse and say nothing about it, on the ground that they were in secret session, and bound by their oaths not to disclose what occurred.

So with every degree of personal assault, down to a quarrel of fists or the blackguardism of lan-

guage.

In every case of mere individual encounter, it having no reference to the public business, it is impossible to discover upon what principle of pub-lic duty or private obligation a Senator is bound to keep silence. It is not in reference to such cases, or in view of any such occurrences, but simply and wholy in reference to the public business, that he takes an obligation of secrecy upon himself. One would think, if the gardener's dog invades the hall and lates a Senator's leg, the fact may be exposed and the gardener ordered to shut him up, without violating the secreey of executive sessions. So, if an assault or a larceny occurs, or a knock-down or a passage at Billingsgate takes place, no good reason can be interposed to prevent the exposure

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

This Association have just held a State Convention in the City of Albany, the last resision of which took lace jesterday. At the mosting held in the Assembly ceed uncommunity well.

Eric Co. Moral dred engaged in it de, little else than try to muddle one another's brains, and, for the most part, succeed uncommunity well.

there were any way of separating business and politics, the thing desired might be reached. It the business of the country could really have the carnest and intelligent attention of the Senate and House for one day in the week, rigidly exempted from all sinister influences, the country could well at ford to let them take the other five for polities and buncombe: but if this were considered too much time to devote to the public interests, a compro-mise could be well afforded to take one day in face weeks. As it is, politics absorb, in one way or another, just about all the time and attention of the sessions. A little business is done a few days before their case, and this is all.

Lecompton and Mr. Buchanan had the whole of

Congress is a political and a business body.

the last session, and the Pacific Railroad has had the whole of the Scrate's time, so far, in this, and Cube will have the remainder. In the House, it has been buncome, on one thing or another, about all the time.

If the public business could be left out jeb, two days would suffice for the Tariff, one

would be enough to preserve the public domain-from the speculators and land-sharks, and secure them to actual settlers, and a dash of the pea-would settle the Cuban, Mexican and Central American questions.

But, constitutional objections would be raised to

this method of proceeding, and Congress will therefore, work away from now till the 4th of March, as hard as it is now daily working, and accomplish nothing at all on all the leading questions before it.

JUDGE IRWIN'S CASE.

JUDGE IRWIN'S CASE.

Washinston Correspondence of The Saltimore Exclusive regaged daily in taking testimony in the loop achieved case of Judge Irwin of Pennsylvania. The changes made against the Judge were originally presented to Congress eight or more years ago, but were not present at that time because he agreed to end the difficulty by resigning. This agreement, I am assured by a ties familiar with the facts, he carried so far toward fallment as to draw up and sign a letter of resign a, which he placed in the hands of a prominent me_____r of the Pennsylvania bar, to be mailed to the President. The letter was deposited in the Post office, but before the mail started, a son-in-law of the Judge's went there and withdrew it. Subsequently, proceedecedings with a view to impeachment were again initiated, and is at least two instances were quashed upon premise of resignation.

The charges, so far as proofs have been elicited, do not amount to "bribery" or "high crime," although they certainly are very serious in their character, The principal charge is that the Judge has administered his office with special view to the pocuniary benefit of his own family—that he has made appointments to effice upon cerufiton that members of his family should share the fees—that he has held sessions of the court when there was no necessity for them, and certified to medical seed to the court when there was no necessity for them, and certified to medical seed to the court when there were the form and certified to medical seed to the court when there was no necessity for them, and certified to medical seed to the court when the fees the fees of the family when the processing of the court when the rewas to necessity for them, and certified to medical seed to the court when the certified to medical seed to the court when the certified to medical seed to the court when the certified to medical seed to the court when the certified to medical seed to the court when the certified to medical seed to the court when the certified to medical se

there was no necessity for them, and certified to meet-ings of the court as having occurred when the Judge himself was not even in the city. Four successive clerks of the court have testified before the Committee himself was not even in the city. Four successive clerks of the court have testified before the Committee that they received their appointments upon the express or implied condition that they would chare the foes with some member of the Judge's family, and that they have repeatedly paid over portions of their fees to the Judge himself. It is also testified before the Committee that the Judge appointed his own son lainaw assignce in bankruptey, without exacting any bonds from him, and to at said assignce has never settled a signle account in bankruptey out of nearly 1,500 that went into his hands. In other cases where the Judge appointed assignces in bankruptey other than his relatives, he was in the babit of exacting heavy and son climes our one security. Another charge to sustain which evidence has been introduced, is, that the Judge has drawn out of bank, upon his own private check, moreys deposited by "the court," being the proceeds of assignces in bankruptey, and belonging to sailors.

proceeds of assigness in bankruptey, and belonging to suitors.

The complainants, who appear before the Committee by counsel, as well as the accused, desired to introduce testimetry to prove utter incompetency and imbeculity on the part of the Judge. The Committee declined to receive it, upon the ground that the Constitution provides the pusiebneant of impeachment only for "treasen, bribery, or other high crimes and mistementors." The Constitution is evidently deficient upon this point, and prescribes no remely in one of even he peless imbecility and nutter incompetency. The city way of reaching such a case is by legislation abolubing the office held by an incompetent officer. The case is still before the Committee, and many witnesses await examination. esses await examination.

The correspondent of The Nor - York Times says The correspondent of The New York Times says
"Additional witnesses have been examined. One
of these, Mr. Hays, formerly United States Marshal is
Irwin's District, testified that when he filled that office
he pand over to the Judge a portion of the Ciark's fees
due his sor, in quarterly installments, at the rate o
\$1,900 per annum. This he did by order of the Judge's
con (then Cierk of the Court), who came to him with
his father, and stated that by an agreement between
them this amount was to be paid to the Judge. Witness paid three installments to the Judge, under this
arrangement, and then discontinued them because the
con objected, complaining that he hadn't enough to
live on, and thus broke up the arrangement. By this
witness it was also proven that meetings of the Court
in Chambers were called and charged against the
United States when there was not the least occasion
for them.

for them.
"Mr. Selden, a prominent member of the Pittaburgh Bar, testified that when in 1850 charges were presented against Irwin before Congress, the Judge called and the President of the United States, requested him to see the prosecutors, and, in case they would consent to abandon the proceedings for impeachment, authorized him (Mr. S.) to mail the resignation aforesaid to the President. The prosecutors agreed to this arrangement, and the resignation was madied, but was taken cut of the office again by the son in-law of the Judge, Mr. Black."

A Mysterious Latten -A Mr. Thorn, who resides at No. 96 West Sixteenth street, and is building a new house at No. 171 East Seventeenth street, received a. etter on Monday, threatening that if he did not leave \$150 at a place minutely described in the new house, it would be burned down. The letter stated that the writer had 800 men under his absolute control, and that any person who should watch to see who took the noney would be in danger of his life. Mr. Tuorne yesterday applied to the detectives at the Poles Headquarters. Officers Pools and Joros went to the spot yesterday afternoon, and very carefully placed \$150 is bogus bills in the corner designated, and then kept a starp look out. A short time afterward they observed the money had been taken away, and concluded that it must have been done by rome of the workmen inside the house. They arrested John Gans, a furniture polister, and locked him up. Soon after he confessed he wrote the letter, but strove o paze it off as a joke.

- The Examiner arrounces the death of the Rev. Zenas Freeman, widely known and justly beloved as the Secretary of the New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education. The event occurred in Basoklyo, yesterday morning, where he had been confined to his com a very few days. No one expected such a termiation of the disease until at the moment of his death. His remains were taken to Roche ter, his lake rederce, last evening.

The Vicksburg Sun of the ith inst., informs us that a runaway negro was caught at Black Howk, a few days ago, with the hand of a white man in his pecket. It is said the negro confessed that he had exhumed the body, and cut the hand off the dead man's arm, to act as a charm in keeping the dogs from following his track, and on the strength of his confession, he was body. A white all glove was on me analy when it was found.

If it were otherwise, secret sessions might and probably would be made the convenient occasion, on the part of our Pro-Slavery friends when Nebraka bills or Lecompton Constitutions were on the carpet, of pistoling or dirking at their leisure the members of the unoffending minority. The Opposition might by such processes be reduced in a wholly unaccountable manner.

Senators had best learn to behave themselves in secret sessions as the true means of preserving their reputation, and not insist that they have a right to play the rowdy and yet be exempt from exposure.

The general proceedings of Congress, so fa. as they tend to advance the public business, are immensely slow. One learns insensibly to inquire if there is no hope of bettering the prevailing coadition of things. Three ex public men could do the whole public business of the nation in a fortnight, intelligently and advant agency. The tree hundred and content is the results of the provided of the whole public business of the nation in a fortnight, intelligently and advant, agencyley. The three hundred and content to a provide a service of the providing condition of things. Three ex public men could do the whole public business of the nation in a fortnight, intelligently and advant, agencyley. The three hundred and the convention of the provided and the public business of the nation in a fortnight, intelligently and advant, agencyley. The three hundred and the provided and the public business of the nation in a fortnight, intelligently and advant, agencyley. The three hundred and the provided and the prov

NOTARY PUBLIC-William Mills, of Mount Merris, Living-

See Co.

JANUARY M.—COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BEMO'AL OF QUAR-NYIJE—John C. Green, of New-York; Horney- Seymour, of Onede; Gro W. Patternon, of Chattange.

BOTARIES PUPLIC—ALBARY—Wm. B. Gers, James Martin.